AMENDMENT

In The Claims:

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claims 1-18. (Cancelled)

19. (Currently amended) Use of at least one oligonucleotide having a sequence at least 80% identical to a sub-sequence of SEQ ID NO 1~~ or SEQ ID NO 2~~ comprising 8 to 50 nucleobases, wherein said sequence is capable of hybridizing sufficiently with the region encompassing the translation initiation or termination codon of the open reading frame of the gene encoding TGF-R_{II}, or a region of the mRNA encoding TGF-R_{II} which is a "loop" or "bulge" and which is not part of a secondary structure and mimetics, variants, salts and optical isomers of said sequence for promoting successful regeneration and functional reconnection of damaged neural pathways.

20. (Currently amended) Use of at least one oligonucleotide according to claim 19 as well as mimetics and variants thereof and/or at least one antisense compound comprising a vector allowing to transcribe at least one said oligonucleotide or a pharmaceutical formulation comprising at least one oligonucleotide according to claim 19[[~~7~~]] for promoting successful regeneration and functional reconnection of damaged neural pathways.

21. (Currently amended) Use of at least one oligonucleotide according to claim 20 as well as mimetics and variants thereof and/or at least one antisense compound comprising a vector allowing to transcribe at least one said oligonucleotide or a pharmaceutical formulation comprising at least one oligonucleotide according to claim 19[[7]] for prophylaxis, therapeutic prevention and treatment of neurodegenerative, traumatic / posttraumatic, vascular/hypoxic, neuroinflammatory and postinfectious Central Nervous System disorders, as well as age induced decreases in neuronal stem cell renewal.

22. (Previously presented) Use according to claim 21 for inhibiting TGF-R_{II} expression in diseases associated with up-regulated or enhanced TGF-R_{II} levels.

23. (Previously presented) Use according to claim 21, wherein the diseases associated with up-regulated or enhanced TGF-R_{II} levels or the neurodegenerative disorders and neuroinflammatory disorders are selected from the group comprising: Alzheimer's diseases, Parkinson's disease, Creutzfeldt Jakob disease (CJD), new variant of Creutzfeldt Jakobs disease (nvCJD), Hallervorden Spatz disease, Huntington's disease, Multisystem Atrophy, Dementia, Frontemporal Dementia, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, Spinal Muscular Atrophy, Spinocerebellar Atrophies (SCAs), or other Motor Neuron Disorders, schizophrenia, affective disorders, major depression, meningoencephalitis, bacterial meningoencephalitis, viral meningoencephalitis, CNS autoimmune disorders, Multiple Sclerosis (MS), acute ischemic / hypoxic lesions, stroke, CNS and spinal cord trauma, head and spinal trauma, arteriosclerosis,

atherosclerosis, microangiopathic dementia, Binswanger' disease (Leukoaraiosis), retinal degeneration, cochlear degeneration, macular degeneration, cochlear deafness, AIDS-related dementia, retinitis pigmentosa, fragile X-associated tremor/ataxia syndrome (FXTAS), progressive supranuclear palsy (PSP), striatonigral degeneration (SND), olivopontocerebellear degeneration (OPCD), Shy Drager syndrome (SDS), age dependant memory deficits, neurodevelopmental disorders associated with dementia, Down`s Syndrome, synucleinopathies, Superoxide Dismutase Mutations, Trinucleotide Repeat Disorders, trauma, hypoxia, vascular diseases, vascular inflammations, CNS-ageing.

24. (Previously presented) Use according to claim 21 for inhibiting TGF-β activity in diseases associated with up-regulated or enhanced signaling of TGF-R_{II}.

25. (Previously presented) Use according to claim 21, wherein the diseases associated with up-regulated or enhanced signaling of TGF-R_{II} or the neurodegenerative disorders and neuroinflammatory disorders are selected from the group comprising: Alzheimer's diseases, Parkinson's disease, Creutzfeldt Jakob disease (CJD), new variant of Creutzfeldt Jakobs disease (nvCJD), Hallervorden Spatz disease, Huntington's disease, Multisystem Atrophy, Dementia, Frontemporal Dementia, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, Spinal Muscular Atrophy, Spinocerebellar Atrophies (SCAs), or other Motor Neuron Disorders, schizophrenia, affective disorders, major depression, meningoencephalitis, bacterial meningoencephalitis, viral meningoencephalitis, CNS autoimmune disorders, Multiple Sclerosis (MS), acute ischemic /

hypoxic lesions, stroke, CNS and spinal cord trauma, head and spinal trauma, arteriosclerosis, atherosclerosis, microangiopathic dementia, Binswanger' disease (Leukoaraiosis), retinal degeneration, cochlear degeneration, macular degeneration, cochlear deafness, AIDS-related dementia, retinitis pigmentosa, fragile X-associated tremor/ataxia syndrome (FXTAS), progressive supranuclear palsy (PSP), striatonigral degeneration (SND), olivopontocerebellear degeneration (OPCD), Shy Drager syndrome (SDS), age dependant memory deficits, neurodevelopmental disorders associated with dementia, Down`s Syndrome, synucleinopathies, Superoxide Dismutase Mutations, Trinucleotide Repeat Disorders, trauma, hypoxia, vascular diseases, vascular inflammations, CNS-ageing.

Claims 26-39. (Cancelled)